FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA, PASTOR SEND CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

FY052310 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Jorge Rafael Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor have sent notes of condolence to the Yugoslav Government on the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

Videla's message states: I would like to convey the Argentine Government's and people's deepest condolences for the profound sorrow affecting the entire Yugoslav nation as a result of the death of its president, Marshal Josip Broz Tito. We join in the mourning of a friendly country for the loss of its highest leader, who was for many difficult years an outstanding participant in world events.

Foreign Minister Pastor's message states: Please accept my most sincere condolences on the regrettable death of His Excellency President Josip Broz Tito.

LAMBRUSCHINI CALLS REMARKS BY CHILE'S MERINO 'INAPPROPRIATE'

FY060109 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Bahia Blanca, 5 May (TELAM)--Argentina scrupulously complies with what it has signed, both in Puerto Montt and Montevideo, said Adm Armando Lambruschini regarding the southern border conflict during a conversation with reporters in Puerto Belgrano today.

Lambruschini made a comment about the Argentine fulfillment of the Puerto Montt and Montevideo agreements in response to a question about the alleged remarks by Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander of the Chilean Navy, who according to press reports said that the presence of Argentine ships in an area considered Chilean affects the current negotiations.

Lambruschini said that our country respects and complies with what it has signed, adding that even if these remarks were true, they do not help the current mediation process. He also said that it is inappropriate to make statements at a time when the conflict is being discussed at the highest level, under the pope's mediation.

BOMB EXPLOSION DAMAGES BANK IN CORDOBA

FY052141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1552 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 2 May (NA)--A powerful bomb exploded in front of the local Cordoba Provincial Bank branch. The explosion caused considerable damage to the building and neighboring houses, and it completely destroyed a car that was parked in front of the building, but there were no casualties.

The bomb was detonated yesterday at 2300, only 24 hours after a series of attacks were perpetrated against shops, a police organization, and three buses. Unidentified persons perpetrated these attacks on 30 April and in the early morning of 1 May.

The bomb, which was made with 4 kg of trotyl, exploded in front of the Cordoba Provincial Bank branch located at Juan B. Justo and Jeronimo Cortes streets in the General Bustos district. It broke all of the building's windows and part of the masonry. It also caused some damage to neighboring houses.

ITALIAN SHIP LOADS SORGHUM FOR SOVIET UNION

FY052130 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Santa Fe--The Italian ship (Giovanni Gribaldi) set a new grain loading record in the local port today. The large ship loaded 133,000 tons of sorghum for the Soviet Union.

PRESIDENT URGES RESPECT FOR COB-MILITARY AGREEMENT

FY050329 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Lidia Gueiler Tejada asserted today in Cochabamba that there are some groups that are against the national democratization process. Mrs Gueiler said that she had certain knowledge that there are persons or groups interested in thwarting the progress of the present constitutional regime. My government intends to shunt aside those bad Bolivians who are trying to hinder the understanding among the various sectors in the country, the president said.

President Gueiler again stated her satisfaction over the signing of the agreement between the Bolivian Labor Central and the armed forces. Now it is necessary for the two sectors to fulfill and respect the agreements contained in the document they signed in the presence of the president, Mrs Gueiler said, adding that it was done for the benefit of the Bolivian people.

When Mrs Gueiler was asked about the existence of paramilitary groups, particularly in Santa Cruz, she asserted that they were the product of the actions of people who had dissociated themselves from the democratic pattern. The president asserted that the paramilitary groups do not desire the prosperity which a constitutional and democratic government can offer.

The president will remain in Cochabamba over this weekend and is expected back in La Paz on Monday.

GENERAL GARCIA DENIES AGREEMENT WITH COB

FY060303 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] General Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the army, denied in Santa Cruz that there is an agreement between the armed forces and the Bolivian Labor Central, COB.

GARCIA REITERATES THAT EXTREMISM WILL NOT SUCCEED

FY062011 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 May 80

[Live relay from Cochabamba]

[Text] The commander in chief of the army, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, noticeably annoyed, reiterated during a speech in the military school of this capital today that extremism will not succeed. The high-ranking military commander said that in spite of the fact that the armed forces have just signed an agreement with the Executive Board of the Bolivian Labor Central, COB, aimed at pacifying the country, we have seen a new outburst of open verbal violence as a result of the Labor Day celebrations. These are the words of the military chief:

[Begin Garcia recording] In spite of the fact that the armed forces have just signed an agreement with the COB Executive Board aimed at pacifying the country, we have seen a new outburst of open verbal violence and the distribution of literature in open provocation of the nation and the armed forces by members of the COB and political parties of known extremist orientation who, taking advantage of the historic Labor Day celebrations, have again agitated for the division of the country with the same threats of roadblocks, strikes and violence.

In view of these known events, we want to reiterate the armed forces' role of advocating social peace and institutional equilibrium, sovereignty and national independence, which is threatened once again by people who maintain demagogic and adventurous positions with the clear objective of provoking and dividing the armed forces, even by breaking their own commitments. They pretend to give explanations which only confirm their anti-military position by presenting the military as enemies of the working class, thus forgetting that the members of the armed forces were precisely the ones who prepared the basis for the country's recovery of the oil wealth and other natural resources for the benefit of the nation, as well as the basis for the liberation of the peasants, a sector to which we undoubtedly owe our best efforts because they are the pure essence of our nationality.

We say to those who pretend to deceive the people and to subversive criminals that they will not succeed. In this regard, every member of the armed forces, now more than ever, must maintain unity, discipline and patriotism in order to continue with our specific mission of giving greater impulse to the struggle for liberation from misery, hunger and ignorance so that the common good of the people is achieved. [end recording]

The military chief then said: We must now be prepared, not only to fulfill our military obligations, but also to accept the call of the fatherland to help the needs of our people because we feel and interpret their ideals and concerns, which are necessary to achieve full sovereignty. He added: In this regard, the army expects a great deal from its members, particularly their working spirit, honesty, unswerving loyalty and awareness of their rights and duties.

President Gueiler has expressed concern at the events that have taken place in the last few hours as a result of the speech delivered [passage indistinct].

DEFENSE MINISTER REBUTS CHILE'S MERINO ON SEA OUTLET

FY050354 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2339 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 May (LATIN)--Bolivian Defense Minister Rear Adm Walter Nunez Rivero has stated that Chilean Navy Commander Adm Jose Merino must have been intoxicated [en estado etilico] when he made his recent remarks on the Bolivian landlocked status.

According to press reports released here, Admiral Merino--a member of the Chilean military junta--has stated that Bolivia never had a seacoast, thus rejecting the Bolivian claim for a sea outlet.

In a statement to EL DIARIO, the oldest Bolivian newspaper, Nunez rejected Merino's remarks. He said: I believe Admiral Merino must have made that remark while intoxicated, as he usually is, and as he has often shown up even at international naval meetings. He charged Admiral Merino with attempting to distort history and ignore reality. He said: When Bolivia emerged as an independent nation, it had a 500-km coast on the Pacific, which was later annexed by Chile in an unjust war. It is a fact that Bolivia had a seacoast, and this was recognized by Chile and by the entire world. In this respect, we count on American solidarity in having Chile solve our landlocked problem.

Minister Nunez concluded: He says we naval officers are army men dressed in navy uniforms. We commanding officers of the navy take pride in having belonged to the army.

FIGUEIREDO DECREES 3 DAYS OF MOURNING FOR TITO

PY060016 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] President Figueiredo today declared a 3-day official mourning period for the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito. He also appointed a special delegation headed by Gen Jose Perraz da Rocha, chief of the armed forces general staff, to represent the Brazilian Government at Tito's funeral.

SANTO ANDRE STRIKE ENDS; VIOLENCE IN SAO BERNARDO

PY052101 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Sixty thousand metalworkers of the Santo Andre district have decided to return to work tomorrow. The decision was made a few minutes ago during a meeting that is being held in the (Bom Fim) church, where 70 percent of the participants voted to end the strike.

The police gas bombed a demonstration of 2,000 metalworkers on the main street of Sao Bernardo do Campo, and firemen attacked the demonstrators with jets of cold water. The metalworkers counterattacked with stones, and several metalworkers and policemen, as well as women and children, were injured. Several arrests were made, but the exact number is not known. The clash occurred after the workers began to chant slogans against Governor Paulo Salim Maluf and President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

Sao Bernardo was quickly taken over by assault vehicles, soldiers and cavalry, which went into action as soon as trouble began. First aid centers have reported that three people who were attacked by the police suffered broken legs or arms. The church's medical service treated several intoxication cases.

The metalworkers have decided to continue with their strike and have called a meeting for Wednesday.

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PY060124 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2214 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Brasilia, 5 May (LATIN)--Moroccan Prime Minister Maata Bouabid arrived in this capital today on a 5-day official visit to Brazil and held a meeting with President Joao Figueiredo.

It has been reported in diplomatic circles that Bouabid's visit will be of a commercial rather than political nature, in view of the differing positions maintained by his country and Brazil on the Western Sahara. Brazil advocates the self-determination of that region, which is under Moroccan rule.

Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources have indicated that arrangements will be made to allow Bouabid to make the necessary contacts with Brazilian businessmen. During his visit to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, he is scheduled to hold talks with representatives of the Brazilian private sector.

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--The foreign trade department has reported that the deficit in the Brazilian trade balance during the first 3 months of this year reached $1,348,000,000, the highest since the 1973 oil crisis. During this period, Brazilian imports reached $5,465,000,000, while its exports amounted to only $4,117,000,000. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 1 May 80 PY]

PROTESTERS SEIZE SAN MIGUEL CHURCH IN SANTIAGO

PY051325 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Last night 12 persons took over the San Miguel church located at bus stop No 6 on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue in Santiago. According to witnesses these persons walked into the church carrying packages and asked to see the priest, (Jose Miguel Canavate), and later closed the church.

They then hung a banner from the roof of the church that read: The people defend the people; freedom for those under arrest. It is believed that the banner makes reference to those who were arrested by police on 1 May on charges of disturbing the peace, distributing subversive pamphlets and violating the National Security Law.

Interior Minister Reacts

PY052157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2018 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 5 May (LATIN)--The Chilean Government announced today that it will dislodge the 15 persons who have occupied a Catholic church in this capital "as soon as the church officials request such action."

On making the announcement, Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez stated that the government will under no circumstances negotiate with the church occupants.

A group of men, women and children of an unidentified movement last Saturday occupied the San Miguel Arcangel church located in the southeast sector of the city and demanded the release of 52 persons who were detained during the 1 May celebrations.

CARDINAL HENRIQUEZ APPEALS FOR PEACE, JUSTICE

PY052121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1907 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 May (LATIN)--Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez today appealed to all Chilean Christians to listen to the voice of reason and to repudiate antagonisms that only generate useless struggles.

Monsignor Silva Henriquez noted in his message that "we believe that there has been no improvement in our national coexistence. On the contrary, it seems that the achievement of peace in Chile has become more difficult. There are useless struggles, and consequently there is repression, which we believe has been too violent."

Analyzing the political situation of the country, the prelate added that "this atmosphere of opposition, of disagreement and of a lack of dialogue and agreement blocks the consensus needed to establish a just, peaceful and free society."

The bishop states: "The church is deeply concerned over this situation," derived from a useless ideological struggle that in the last month has unleashed a wave of terrorism resulting in the deaths of two workers and a Carabinero, as well as a series of bomb explosions."

The statement ends by noting that "we humbly but vehemently appeal to all men, government leaders and citizens alike, to seek paths that will lead to understanding, dialogue, peace, the enforcement of justice and the enjoyment of true freedom."

DELEGATION NAMED TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

PA060412 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Education Minister Galo Garcia Feraud will head the Ecuadorean delegation to Marshal Josip Broz Tito's funeral in Yugoslavia.

Originally, President Roldos had appointed [Interior Minister Carlos] Feraud Blum to head this important mission, but the minister excused himself because he had to appear before the National Congress tomorrow.

The education minister will be accompanied by Foreign Relations Deputy Minister Eduardo Santos and Ambassador Gonzalo Valdivieso. [as heard]

FERAUD SAYS BICAMERAL CONGRESS MAY BE ACCEPTED

PA022229 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0530 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Quito, 2 May (LATIN)--The Ecuadorean Government could accept a constitutional reform to establish the two-chamber legislative system, Government Minister Carlos Feraud said at a news conference.

The minister also reasserted that he will go to Congress on Tuesday to be questioned, in spite of the fact that the government has legal objections to this.

He explained that the objections will be presented on the day he is questioned. At that time he will reply to 45 questions dealing mainly with the conduct of provincial officials, especially Guayas intendant Abdala Bucaram, nephew of Chamber of Representatives President Assad Bucaram.

Feraud said that his government respects the laws and he is proud to go the Chamber because there will not be a single question about the dishonest handling of funds, shady contracts, deaths of workers or murder of political leaders.

BUCARAM REPORTEDLY HOPES MEDIATING PANEL FAILS

PA051544 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Today's newspapers publish a report which stated that Assad Bucaram does not want the mediating commission to be successful. Dr Juan Tama, a People's Democracy representative, has said that the president of the National Chamber of Representatives does not want the mediating commission's efforts to solve the political crisis between the executive and legislative branches to be successful.

Referring to the 2 weeks of special sessions of the Chamber, he indicated that there has been practically no progress. However, he did not rule out the possibility that the talks begun at the level of party blocs will be successful.

The Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] legislators are preparing legal arguments for the questioning of Government Minister Feraud Blum so that he will be forced to resign. Legislator Fausto Vallajo has said they have gathered the necessary documents proving the government minister's responsibility in actions considered violations of the law which were committed by his subordinates.

In Guayaquil, Assad Bucaram has told the press that he is anxious for the plebiscite to be held so he can show he has the majority support of the Ecuadoreans.

O ESTADO REPORT ON STROESSNER RETIREMENT DENIED

PY020312 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 1 May 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Asked by Brazilian journalists about his reelection, President Alfredo Stroessner answered: "It is the people who will decide whether I will continue to be the political leader of the nation." According to the Brazilian press, however, he said that he "will not be a candidate."

International news agencies have reproduced part of the information published yesterday by the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO regarding a statement made by President Stroessner in Parana State. The O ESTADO report states that "President Stroessner is not planning to run in the next presidential elections, thus vacating in 1983 the presidential chair which he has occupied for the past 26 years."

Persons present at that interview--including a special correspondent of ULTIMA HORA--assert, however, that they heard the president say: "It is not I who has to make that decision." He was answering Brazilian journalists, who had asked him about his reelection. Furthermore, contrary to what O ESTADO states, President Stroessner reasserted what he told Brazilian journalists at government house during General Figueiredo's visit. He said at that time that: "It is the people who will decide whether I will continue to be the political leader of the nation."

Statement on Itaipu Denied

PY051349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1726 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Asuncion, 3 May (AFP)--Official sources close to Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner here today categorically denied the statement attributed to him in Brazil to the effect that the Itaipu Treaty is unfair to Paraguay. The sources told AFP that during his recent trip to Brazil, Stroessner had indicated that the compensation for whatever energy Paraguay may sell Brazil from its share of the power generated by Itaipu will be decided "in due time."

The sources stated that the Paraguayan Government believes the matter will be decided in a satisfactory manner by the parties involved in view of "the excellent relations between Paraguay and Brazil, and the personal friendship between Presidents Stroessner and Figueiredo." The sources also felt that the issue will not unleash any kind of friction in Brazilian-Paraguayan relations.

Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo made an official visit to Paraguay from 9-11 April, and Stroessner has just returned from a special visit to that country where he dedicated a square bearing his name in Guaratuba.

Some Brazilian journalists reported that Stroessner said in Curitiba that the Itaipu Treaty "is unfair" and this report was published by an Asuncion daily.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN TRADE MISSION--A Canadian trade mission arrived yesterday in Asuncion. The mission is headed by Keith Hillyer, and its goal is to promote trade relations between South American countries and Canada within the framework of the Canadian Association for Latin America. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 May 80 p 8 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER RESIGNS OVER SMUGGLING SCANDAL

PY060059 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2108 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 May (LATIN)--Peruvian Interior Minister Gen Fernando Velit Sabattini resigned today in view of press reports on his alleged involvement in the coverup of smuggling activities, it was officially reported here.

Velit, who had been in office for the past 17 months, told President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his resignation letter that he needs complete freedom of action to clear his name.

Velit has filed a criminal suit against the leftwing weekly EQUIS, which charged him with covering up a large smuggling operation in which Gen Marcelo Pasano, chief of the Peruvian penal institutions, was involved.

Several boxes containing color TV sets, high fidelity equipment, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes for General Pasano were confiscated a few months ago while being illegally unloaded, judicial sources have reported.

EQUIS charged the resigning interior minister with having attempted to protect Pasano, whom he had appointed, to avoid an official investigation.

Replacement Appointed

PY052148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 May (AFP)--It was announced here today that Gen Cesar Iglesias Baron, chief of the military household, will assume the position of interior minister tomorrow following the irrevocable resignation tendered by Gen Fernando Velit Sabattini.

The announcement was made by Prime Minister Gen Pedro Richter Prada, who left for Belgrade this afternoon to represent Peru at the funeral of Marshal Josip Broz Tito.

Iglesias Baron will be sworn in before President Francisco Morales Bermudez at 1100 local time (1600 GMT).

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR EEC MEETING

PY051350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpt] Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia left today for Brussels, Belgium, to attend, together with colleagues from Andean Pact countries, their first meeting with the EEC on 5 May. The Peruvian foreign minister, who was very reticent in his brief meeting with journalists, said that the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact--made up of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--will make a joint proposal to the EEC that will be directed toward political and economic agreements. Arturo Garcia noted that during the meeting to be held on 5 and 6 May, the foreign ministers from the Andean Pact countries and the EEC representatives will not negotiate any specific agreement, but rather will discuss general subjects and political issues.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE CREDIT--Lima, 2 May (LATIN)--It was officially announced here last night that the Peruvian Government has accepted a $30 million credit from Argentina to finance imports from that country. The credit will be payable in 3 years and will draw interest in line with a prior accord between the Argentine and Peruvian central banks. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0558 GMT 2 May 80 PY]

POLITICAL PARTIES CALL FOR REINSTATEMENT

PY051725 Paris AFP in Spanish 1248 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 3 May (AFP)--Traditional Uruguayan parties recently voiced the need for their immediate reinstatement in view of the approaching new institutional phase after the civilian-military coup d'etat in 1973. The restlessness of the political groups, whose activities have been suspended for 7 years, has been aroused by the confirmation of a plebiscite for constitutional reform scheduled for November, and of a draft party code which is being studied, although both measures are surrounded by official silence.

According to the civilian-military program, the first elections for president of the nation will be held in 1981, and only one or two candidates will participate. Free electoral play will be implemented in 1986. Various political sectors have described as "serious" the official comments and announcements concerning plans for the future without mentioning the prior reactivation of political parties.

The demands of the Colorado and Blanco parties have begun to be voiced through news media and private conversations. The politicians believe it is "essential" that they abandon the current "silence, paralysis and ostracism." The interested parties have indicated that the political forces must truly participate in the establishment of the new systems that will guide the country in the future.

The concern of the politicians, who see themselves left out of the process, increased further this week in view of the amnesty of several of their colleagues whose rights were restored but who are still subject to the restrictions of the political recess. The latest acts of reinstatement have increased to 73 the number of persons who have benefited from this action. However, the only outstanding personalities in this group are former Presidents Juan Maria Bordaberry and Alberto Heber.

The others, all of them members of the Blanco and Colorado parties and of the Christian Civic Movement, are former parliamentarians, former ministers or leading figures in a variety of activities. The so-called leaders such as Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, Carlos Julio Pereyra, Dardo Ortiz, Homar Murdoch (of the Blanco Party), Jorge Pacheco Areco, Jorge Batlle, Amilcar Vasconcellos and Julio Sanguinetti (of the Colorado Party), among others, remain left out.

The morning daily EL DIA asked a few days ago if "it is possible to have a government of the people and for the people, but without the people." LA MANANA, another Colorado newspaper, stated in turn that "no one can seek shelter in the prestige conveyed by the word democracy if he is not prepared to accept the operation of political parties at the same time." The newspaper EL PAIS of the Blanco Party warned that "guaranteeing the people the position of spectators in a task and giving them the right to grumble about their likes and dislikes privately or in a friendly group around the table is not enough to make them participate in this task."

Meanwhile, the outgoing chief of the joint staff, Gen Julio Bonelli, stated on Thursday that "we are witnessing the final steps of the institutional strengthening of a process that will lead to a gradual, well-planned transition toward a true Uruguayan democracy."

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS FUTURE POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PY051728 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 4 May (AFP)--Gen Manuel Nunes, Uruguayan interior minister, has told journalists here that only after November "will it be decided whether there will be one or two candidates" in the Uruguayan presidential elections scheduled for 1981.

Rumors which have been circulating in the past few months state that there is going to be only one candidate, who reportedly will have the support of the armed forces.

Regarding the enforcement of political party activity, which has been in recess since 1973, General Nunes noted that he believes other political parties that adhere to democratic ideals may participate in the elections in addition to the traditional political parties (the Blanco and Colorado parties). The interior minister added that he believes these parties must be in operation before the constitutional reform referendum that will be held in November 1980.

The Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO) will hold another meeting to study the draft of the political party statute which is now considered a priority subject.

COLORADO PARTY DENIES LINKS TO EXILE MOVEMENT

PY051739 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2346 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 2 May (LATIN)--The Colorado Party, a traditional political party in Uruguay, today denied any involvement with an Uruguayan democratic convergence movement recently announced in New York. A statement supplied to AFP today alluded to "reports from abroad that speak of the creation of an alleged democratic convergence movement made up of representatives from all Uruguayan political sectors."

The statement adds: "The Colorado Party denies any involvement in this movement and expressly declares without authority any person who seeks to call for its representatives in this movement." The authenticity of this statement has been confirmed to AFP by a Colorado Party leader.

INTENDED ATTACK ON MILITARY DEPOT THWARTED

PY021408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1302 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Montevideo, 2 May (AFP)--The office of the commander in chief of the army issued a communique today concerning an attempt to attack a military depot on 1 May. The attempt was thwarted by a sentry.

According to the communique, four individuals, under cover of darkness, were loitering near the ammunition depot belonging to the army's supply department in the city of Florida, 100 km northeast of Montevideo.

The communique ends by stating that when a sentry ordered them to halt, the four individuals fled. The sentry then fired several shots but the suspects managed to get away.

BRIEFS

KEROSENE USE LIMITED--Montevideo, 3 Apr (AFP)--The Uruguayan Government has prohibited the use of kerosene as a fuel for vehicles. The measure is aimed at protecting the supply of kerosene for regular uses in view of the dissemination of devices which enable vehicles to use it instead of gasoline. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY]

LOPEZ PORTILLO INTERVIEWED ON OIL POLICY

DW060731 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 5 May 80 pp 193--200

[Interview with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo by SPIEGEL editors Enrique Mueller-Cargua and Jutta Fischbeck in his residence in Mexico City, date not given]

[Excerpts] SPIEGEL: Former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said recently that Mexico is "one of the most important countries of the world" for the United States. Did your great neighbor try to have a say with regard to your further oil policy?

Lopez Portillo: No, not at all. I was not exposed to any pressure. We have very old trade relations. Seventy percent of our trade takes place with the United States. We hold fourth position among the most important customers of the United States and we are the most important customer of Latin America. Trade exchange exists already, and oil is just an additional good permitting us to offset our trade balance which so far has been almost always negative for us. Now we sell them oil and our trade balance begins, or could begin to be less negative. It is all that simple.

SPIEGEL: To the irritation of the oil greedy Americans you have stated that until 1983 Mexico will not produce more than 2.25 million barrels of oil a day. But production is already higher now. Do you want to make concessions to the United States?

Lopez Portillo: I have always said that our production will be about 2.25 to 2.5 million barrels a day, and I added on 18 March that we will have a leeway of about 10 percent in order to guarantee better supplies for Mexico and exports of 1.1 million barrels daily until 1982. A revision is possible in 1981. These things change very much. But I want to point out that Mexico's oil policy--as long as the world energy plan we have suggested to the United Nations has not been accepted--will be guided only by Mexican interests and not by those of the United States or any other country.

SPIEGEL: Washington has made it clear that in an emergency it would safeguard with military means its influence in the oil states of the Persian Gulf. Mexican Defense Minister General Galvan recently demanded intensified military protection of the Mexican oilfields. Do you consider an action by the U.S. Marines possible in the Gulf of Campeche, for example?

Lopez Portillo: I do not believe so. That would be an attack against the system of coexistence and against all international rules we have set for ourselves. I do not want to imagine that.

SPIEGEL: There have been military interventions by the United States in Mexico.

Lopez Portillo: I do not want them to be repeated.

SPIEGEL: Would Mexico in an emergency use oil as a political weapon?

Lopez Portillo: No, oil is a factor in the economic exchange of the country which for the first time helped us to achieve a positive trade balance and thus to be financially independent.

SPIEGEL: Your foreign minister also stated that you wanted to use oil also as a "significant instrument of a more active foreign policy." That means as a political weapon.

Lopez Portillo: Yes, in that part of foreign policy which is called world trade. Our oil position permits us to pursue certain endeavors which were impossible before.

But this is neither a strategy of penetration nor predominance, nor is anything like arbitrariness or striving for power involved. This is simply an international trade position permitting free and simpler handling.

SPIEGEL: Last February the permanent conference of Latin American parties reached an agreement in Quito which seeks to prevent the "marketing of oil from helping antidemocratic regimes." One of the signers of this statement was Gustavo Carvajal, the chairman of the party which has dominated Mexico's policy for half a century.

Lopez Portillo: That is correct.

SPIEGEL: But this is a clear political position and not just a trade-policy position.

Lopez Portillo: It is the definition of a stance by a party.

SPIEGEL: Your minister for industrial development has said that Mexico "does not want to be a typical oil-exporting country which sells only oil and imports everything else." But this is exactly what seems to be taking shape now: The share of crude oil in Mexico's overall exports has climbed from 31 to 42 percent within a year, whereas you have to import foodstuffs such as grain and edible oils. Do you not believe that you will ultimately end up exactly where you do not want to be?

Lopez Portillo: The danger does exist, of course, that is clear. Yet this is the very reason that we want the crude-oil policy of which I spoke earlier. What we want to do is try to make a better consumer supply possible. The latest grain imports were attributable to the unusual combination of draught and frost periods in the agricultural center of our country. So you must not at all regard this sad event as a determining factor but as an accident which we intend to prevent in the future by means of another subsidizing system.

SPIEGEL: How?

Lopez Portillo: It will be our most urgent task to use the oil surpluses for a balanced development of the country.

SPIEGEL: In Venezuela, the other great oil producer of Latin America, the richness in oil has led to a gross social imbalance. How do you propose the prevent the oil in your country from merely making the rich richer and the poor poorer as well?

Lopez Portillo: We propose to do that by investing the surpluses from the oil exports in projects which will guarantee an even development. By this we plan to achieve the resettlement of the people of the highlands to the coastal regions so as to concentrate our economy on the production of basic products and on exports. The crude oil and the rest of the raw materials allow us to develop all parts of our country evenly with the help of our industrial development plan and in conjunction with the resettlement projects.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, in foreign policy you have set clear signs lately indicating a dissociation from your hitherto most important partner, the United States: You did not readmit the overthrown shah of Iran to your country after his hospitalization in New York. Nor did you vote for the U.S. motion for a blockade of Iran in the Security Council. Instead, France's President Giscard d'Estaing came to Mexico for a visit, and you yourself will be going to the Federal Republic for the first time in May. Do you anticipate more understanding from Europe than from the United States?

Lopez Portillo: What we seek is not understanding.

We seek a just trade exchange and an appropriate, respectful relationship between the two countries to mutual advantage. We will intensify our economic, commercial, financial, technological and cultural contacts, namely, with regard to the position now held by Mexico and with a view to the fact that Mexico's crude oil surpluses are of interest in this process of enriched relations.

SPIEGEL: Mexico is importing goods worth DM1.5 billion from the Federal Republic but exports goods worth a mere DM440 million to the Federal Republic. Could the difference not be balanced by Mexican crude oil deliveries?

Lopez Portillo: By crude oil or by any other product we have.

SPIEGEL: Will you discuss this in Bonn?

Lopez Portillo: Certainly. Such a notorious imbalance in relations must be corrected. We will seek this correction.

SPIEGEL: Mr President, thank you for this interview.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO FRANCE TO 'REAFFIRM' SIMILAR VIEWS

PA042301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0514 GMT 3 May 80

[By Nelson Keiman]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 2 May (AFP)--The talks that Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Valery Giscard d'Estaing will hold in Paris from 16-18 May will allow them to reaffirm their similarity of opinions on various matters of foreign and economic policy.

Everything seems to indicate that the visit of President Lopez Portillo will be a favorable occasion for a firmer agreement between the two countries in economic and political matters. However, although the political effect of the talks between the two presidents is important, the Mexican chief of state will be concerned with the improvement of the country's trade balance with France (which showed an annual deficit of $267 million in 1979).

LOPEZ PORTILLO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

PA051748 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Mexico City, 4 May (AFP)--In a message sent to the people and Government of Yugoslavia, Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo expressed today his "deep sorrow" over Marshal Tito's death on behalf of the people and Government of Mexico.

The Mexican chief of state referred to Tito and his historic role as "builder of the new Yugoslav state, which was shaped by a far-reaching political feat based on respect for minority groups and the ability to achieve unity amidst plurality."

Lopez Portillo also stated that Mexico had identified itself with this leader, who was "one of the great men in world history and an international combatant for peace, justice and the eradication of the deep sources of warmongering and hegemonism: inequality among peoples and nations."

In conclusion, President Lopez Portillo stated that "Marshal Tito did not belong only to the Yugoslav people. He was part of humanity's moral patrimony and his death is an irreparable loss. Therefore, we share the same grief and ask you to accept our condolences."

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES OVER TITO'S DEATH

PA052036 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 5 May 80 pp 1, A-8

[Text] On behalf of the national government, Panama's President Aristides Royo has expressed his condolences over Marshal Josip Broz Tito's death to the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

"We deeply regret this loss to all the worthy peoples of the world," President Royo stated in his cablegram which reads:

His Excellency Lazar Kolisevski

President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

We, the countries who are proud to belong to the movement founded by Tito along with 'Abd an-Nasir and Nehru, deeply regret this loss to all the worthy peoples of the world.

Tito's death is the departure of the 20th century's last leader. The struggles he undertook first to liberate his country, then to make it really independent, and what he achieved afterwards for all mankind can only be rewarded to the extent to which his name and deeds are remembered and followed by the nonaligned nations movement and the patriots who, inspired byhim, struggle around the world. On behalf of the people and Government of Panama, we regret the demise of this great leader who all Yugoslavia mourns. Dr Aristides Royo, president of the Republic of Panama.

ROYO DEDICATES DARIEN ROAD, WARNS ABOUT ECOLOGY

PA041402 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1939 GMT 3 May 80

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at the ceremony held to dedicate the road to Darien on 3 May--presumably live]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen public officials, gentlemen ambassadors, relatives of Tomas Guardia and son, guests, Darien community, people of Panama:

As a culmination by our [revolutionary] process, along with that which some dreamers, such as the Guardias, the Carles and several others had before this road became a reality, we must now balance their efforts through certain actions: The first is the titling of land, trying to give titled land an adequate social function, as established by the Constitution of the republic.

Second, we must populate or repopulate the Darien areas sensibly and correctly, without in any way subjugating or disrespecting the Choco Indians. We must respect their ways, their ethnology, their idiosyncracy, their habits and their laws. We must respect them; we must coexist with them and we must love them because they were Panamanians long before we were.

In addition, we must bear in mind the criteria with which Darien is to be developed. In order to do this, the Agricultural and Livestock Development Ministry must implement a number of suitable policies after consulting with all sectors of the Darien community and, why not, with other interested sectors of the national community.

Darien will lack many things; it already lacks them. We will be facing all kinds of problems, because the road is no longer paramount. There will be problems in connection with the sewer system, the electrical service, schools, and all other problems, which for Darien had been somewhat distant. Now Darien will experience these problems because now they can go to the ministers' offices.

Now they can move quickly to set forth all of Darien's needs. So we must all prepare to receive the requests of the people of Darien, which we know are just, which we know are justified. The government will wage a struggle in the face of these demands. But the people of Darien will also have to struggle.

It is often thought that we disagree with the gringos on everything. Of course, there are certain things we disagree on. We disagree over their noncompliance with the treaties. We disagree over the U.S. military maneuvers--and if the Soviet Union, any power, stages them, we will still disagree.

But there is one thing the gringos and I agree on. I tell you this truthfully, even if I am labeled reactionary, but I fully agree with the gringos. There is a large group of ecologists who have gone before the U.S. Senate and the Congress to tell them the road should not continue receiving the support the United States made the commitment to give in 1971. Ecologists are saying that because they see what is happening here. They are really worried. Do not think that ecologists are a bunch of lunatics. They are very sensible people who want to prevent a hecatomb in the year 2000 when young man Berbey [not further identified] becomes an adult and has to go to work. That is what one seeks to avoid.

May the 1.8 million Panamanians truly become ecologists. May we feel like ecologists and if the sea-level canal is built someday, may it be done protecting the ecology.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES PROBLEMS WITH PRIVATE BANKS

PA011743 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Apr 80 p 7-a

[Excerpts] Mario de Diego, executive director of the National Banking Commission, today noted the urgent need to review decree 238 of 2 June 1970 which created the commission and also regulates banking operations in Panama. He made the statement during an important meeting held at the Planning Ministry with President Royo and several ministers. De Diego added that certain actions that should be managed by the state because they concern national development can be approved or rejected by the private bankers. De Diego said that specifically the problem of high interests, the legal reserve and banking policy are handled by local and foreign bankers in line with their own interests and the state cannot practice its own interests and the state cannnot practice its own policy.

De Diego spoke before President Aristides Royo, the minister of planning, the minister of finance and treasury, the minister of the presidency, Comptroller Damian Castillo and National Bank manager Luis A. Arias. De Diego said all the discussions held by the commission to find ways to subsidize agriculture and livestock loans have been marred by the difficulty of implementing what President Royo proposed in his 1 April message to the nation because the private banks represented on the commission have their objections.

Another important point mentioned by De Diego during the meeting at the Planning Ministry was that in Panama the myth has been created that if the state regulates domestic banking activities it will cause a stampede by the banks operating in this international financial center that our country has turned into. This is untrue, De Diego stated.

He insisted on the need to make it somewhat obligatory for the private banks to invest in certain projects needs for our development, notably in the agriculture and livestock sector and in small and medium-sized industry. He said that out of a total of 50 banks with commercial operating licenses only about 15 finance local projects; more than 40 do not do so and "this must be regulated," De Diego noted.

COSTA RICA

ECONOMY MINISTER TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

PA052038 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] A note of condolence was delivered this morning by the Costa Rican Government to the Yugoslav Embassy in San Jose, to express the regret of the Costa Rican people and government over the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito. Among other things, the note says that Tito's death is a loss to the Third World and to the nonaligned movement of which he was an outstanding leader.

In the meantime, plans have been changed to have Economy Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz, who is in Rome attending a meeting of exporting and importing banana countries, represent the Costa Rican Government at the funeral of Tito in Belgrade, instead of First Vice President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz. Arnoldo Amrhein, Costa Rican ambassador to the FRG, will accompany Minister Altmann to Belgrade.

LA REPUBLICA CONDEMNS IRANIAN ATTITUDE ON TAKEOVERS

PA151858 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican morning newspaper LA REPUBLICA today launched a strong attack on its editorial page on the Iranian leaders' attitude regarding the takeovers of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and the Iranian Embassy in London.

"We had never before witnessed such cynical contempt for human life and dignity as that shown to the world by Iran's fanatical leaders," the newspaper said.

The paper then goes into greater detail on the kidnapping of 50 U.S. diplomats at the American Embassy in Tehran and the announcement by President Bani-Sadr's government that it will execute the 91 political prisoners whose release is being demanded by the occupiers of the Iranian Embassy in London if the latter shed a single drop of blood there.

The newspaper also states that "the indifference shown in the kidnapping of the U.S. diplomats, without applying to Iran the civilized sanctions it deserves, may encourage similar attitudes of disrespect for man as the one adopted by the Iranian leaders, such as in the situation they are presently experiencing at their embassy in London."

LA REPUBLICA concludes that "everyone should continue voicing, at every available opportunity, their condemnation of the fanatical Iranian regime which, while it maintains prisoners to blackmail others, scorns human life when it is subjected to the same pressures."

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA, MAJANO COMMENT ON ARMY, JUNTA PROBLEMS

PA051432 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 4 May 80

[By Guillermo Penate]

[Text] San Salvador, 3 May [date as received] (AFP)--Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense of El Salvador and one of the nation's highest military chiefs, stated here today that the armed forces "are organically united around the government junta."

Colonel Garcia, who according to observers belongs to the army's conservative wing, made the statement during an interview with AFP in which he commented on the coup d'etat against the Salvadoran junta thwarted last Friday.

Minister Garcia was mentioned here last Friday as eventual replacement in the government junta for Col Adolfo Majano, who was the coupists' main target. When queried by AFP in this regard, Colonel Garcia vioced surprise over being mentioned in the coup attempt, but added that "it is not the first time I have been mentioned."

Garcia affirmed that unity prevails in the Salvadoran Army, but did not rule out that, in some cases, there were differences among its members.

Col Guillermo Garcia stated that the army will soon make "an announcement in which it will define its support for the junta to prevent speculation." Garcia termed the socioeconomic reforms begun by the junta as "ireversible" and criticized the leftist groups for challenging the implemention of the agrarian reform.

In exclusive statements for AFP, Col Adolfo Majano today also reiterated that "in its attempt to block the junta's programs, the right is seeking followers to carry out coups, and there are those who lend an ear." Majano, who is considered "very leftist" by the army's conservatives, assured that the government junta's structural programs are contained in the proclamation of the armed forces released on 15 October in the wake of the coup d'etat against Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

"These programs are not the fruit of the criterion of a single man and therefore will not be delayed with the elimination of a single member or official of the present government," Colonel Majano emphasized. The leader added that the junta will continue to work "on decisive programs to transform the nation's history and create an authentic Salvadoran democracy."

Majano pointed out that in order to guarantee the continuity of the reforms, the junta is ready to strengthen measures against the extremes "because they do not let one work in peace," and hinted that the state of siege, imposed 2 months ago, could be extended 30 days more.

Colonel Majano said he is satisfied with the support the Salvadoran junta has received from the United States, Costa Rica and the nations of the Andean Pact for implementing its reforms, particularly the agrarian reform, "which has already helped more than half a million peasants, which is what the right does not like."

PLANNING MINISTER EXPLAINS REASONS FOR RESIGNATION

PA060404 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Volume 2, No 81 pp 794, 795, and 796

[Excerpts] San Salvador 3 May (API)--Planning Minister Roberto Salazar Candell has submitted his resignation.

He gave five reasons for his resignation:

1. Because Jose Napoleon Duarte (Christian Democratic member of the government junta) was "offering the post of planning minister to others."

2. Because "changes were made in the agrarian reform unknown to the Planning Ministry."

3. Because "the labor code was amended without consulting the cabinet ministers."

4. Because "no attention was paid to the planning minister's suggestion that a secretary be appointed in the ministry."

5. Because "the Christian Democratic Party is endangering the country's economic stability by issuing laws which are really propaganda for foreign consumption."

The article "A Warning With Bullets" published by EL INDEPENDIENTE on 29 April, however, seems to indicate that Salazar Candell's reasons for resigning are greatly different from what he has confessed.

Salazar Candell's resignation from the Planning Ministry confirms the statements made by Enrique Alvarez, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), that the "government is disintegrating."

Alvarez said that "internally, the government does not have any kind of support because most of the honest professionals belong to the FDR, and the government cannot form an integrated cabinet. There are new resignations every day. We have heard that in the next few days there will be more resignations from the cabinet, financial institutions, and top experts from some ministries."

LABOR LEADER SAYS REGIME BOUGHT U.S. HELICOPTERS

PA052219 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Volume 2, No 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 May (API)-- The Salvadoran Government junta has surreptitiously acquired eight U.S. combat helicopters "to intensify repression against the people."

The helicopters were purchased "surreptitiously" through several decentralized government agencies in order to cover the expenditure of approximately 1.4 million colones.

According to Hector Bernabe Resinos, secretary general of the National Federation of Salvadoran Labor Unions, the purchase was made through the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers (ANDA), the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission (CEL), the Central Reserve Bank, and the Autonomous Port Executive Commission (CEPA).

Resinos said that the directors of these government agencies had agreed to make the purchase, sharing the expense among their organizations to avoid a budget allotment that would have to be justified by the government junta.

Resinos, who is also a national leader of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), said that the government made the purchase but "wants to keep it a secret, to avoid creating an image of more militarization."

The helicopters were bought from an unidentified U.S. firm. Investigations are underway, however, to discover its name. The evident purpose of this purchase is to increase repression against the people. It has been learned that some of these helicopters have already been used against the peasants.

FENASTRAS PREDICTS PEOPLE'S VICTORY OVER JUNTA

PA060052 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Volume 2, No 81 p 797

[Text] San Salvador, 3 May (API)--The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS) believes that "the unity of our people through their democratic, labor, and revolutionary organizations that today make up the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), is a flat rejection of the counterrevolutionary junta and a denial of fascism and the sinister forces which, lacking any reason, resort to violence and murder."

At its recent regular congress, FENASTRAS issued a document expressing the above statement.

The task of the democratic and revolutionary organizations in coming days will be to prepare the path for our final victory over our oppressors.

VENEZUELA'S $20 MILLION CREDIT TO STRENGTHEN COLON

PA052319 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1423 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] In view of rumors circulating in this country about a possible devaluation of the Colon, Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the governing junta and who holds the economic portfolio, said Venezuela has granted El Salvador a $20 million credit, which will strengthen the Salvadoran currency and basically stabilize its nominal value.

GUATEMALA

FORMER SALVADORAN PRESIDENT ROMERO ARRIVES FROM MEXICO

PA052240 Guatemala Radio Mundial in Spanish 1415 GMT 5 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Former Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero arrived in Guatemala on Saturday from Mexico, according to information from the Immigration Office authorities.

General Romero, who was overthrown by a military junta in October 1979, arrived in Guatemala on Spanish Iberia Airlines's flight 975 and immediately left the airport.

Salvadoran Embassy officials yesterday said they had no information on his arrival; perhaps a communique would be released today. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry made no comments on the matter.

Meanwhile, reports from San Salvador last week linked former President Romero to a supposed coup d'etat designed to overthrow the present governing junta.

TWO POLICEMEN KILLED IN GUERRILLA ATTACK

PA052242 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1415 GMT 5 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Two policemen were killed during a guerrilla attack on the Chuisec police post, in Alta Verapaz Department.

Reports from the area indicated that some guerrillas wearing olive green uniforms and carrying machineguns opened fire on the police post. Inspector Edgar Pablo Gonzalez and policeman Ruben Dario Soto Flores were killed in the attack. The guerrillas also took some documents from the police outpost.

BRIEFS

SWISS AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--The new Swiss ambassador to Guatemala, Max Dahinden, has presented his credentials to Guatemalan Foreign Relations Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. [Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 15 Apr 80 PA]

HONDURAS

UK MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARRIVES

PA052318 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 May 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The British minister of state for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Nicholas Ridley, arrived yesterday in Tegucigalpa for a visit whose objective has not been revealed.

The ranking British official was greeted at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras, the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol Orlando Carcamo and other ministry officials; and British Ambassador John Bernard Weymes.

The British official will be received at 1100 today by the members of the governing junta, following a meeting with Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso.

The Foreign Ministry has released no information on the purpose of the visit of the British minister, having only released the visitor's program during his stay in Honduras. The British official is scheduled to leave Honduras on Monday.

NICARAGUA

DELEGATION APPOINTED TO ATTEND TITO'S FUNERAL

PA060317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Telephone report by Manuel Espinoza Enriquez, spokesman for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction is going to send a special delegation to attend the funeral of President Tito who died yesterday. The delegation will include Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Dr Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice of the Supreme Court. The delegation will leave immediately.

PRESENCE OF SOVIET MILITARY BASE DENIED

PA052033 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1952 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Managua, 5 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua today denied the existence of a Soviet military base in this country and described a U.S. television network report in this regard as "stupid."

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the government junta, in responding to a newsman's question about a "campaign abroad against the Sandinist revolution," said that at times the international press publishes articles and reports which do not reflect the Nicaraguan experience.

He noted that recently a CBS Evening News report said that "there is a Soviet military base" in Esteli (a city in northern Nicaragua). "That is untrue. It is absurd and it is a stupid statement made by an allegedly serious medium," Ramirez Mercado said.

Expanding on the topic, Comdr Daniel Ortega, another member of the government junta, said that the report published by the U.S. network could not be considered "an error."

He said reports of this type are published to "brainwash" [condicionar] the American people by making them believe that "the Soviets are here, in order to subsequently justify an aggression."

He added that through that "conditioning" [condicionamiento] they embarked the U.S. people in interventions against Nicaragua in the past, and in invasions against Vietnam and attacks against Cuba.

"The U.S. newspapers published reports that the interventionists were heroes," said Ortega Saavedra, who has just returned from an African tour. The Sandinist commander added that those U.S. newspapers never published reports against Latin American dictators such as Trujillo and Somoza.

In reply to a Honduran newsman's question on attacks against the Nicaraguan process which have appeared in the foreign press, Commander Ortega said that the way to counteract those attacks is through the strengthening of popular organizations in Nicaragua, bringing health to all the people, overcoming illiteracy, working harder and building more houses for those who do not have any.

STATE COUNCIL INSTALLED, MAIN MEMBERS SWORN IN

PA050430 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1624 GMT 4 May 80 begins to broadcast live the installation of the State Council at the Camilo Ortega Saavedra civic complex in Managua. The ceremony is presided over by Supreme Court President Roberto Arguello Hurtado. Following the playing of the national anthem, Arguello calls a 7-minute recess during which the credentials of the counselors and representatives are reviewed by the justices of the Supreme Court. Arguello then proceeds to call the roll of the counselors and representatives. Arguello then announces that the secretary of the government junta will hand credentials to the main representatives and that the credentials of alternates will be delivered at a later date. He reads the list of main representatives and alternate representatives of political parties and organizations. They are:

Dr Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, representative of the Higher Education Council; Alicia Saenz Marenco, alternate.

Luis Sanchez Sancho, representative of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Gustavo Tablada Zelaya, alternate.

Manuel Perez Estrada, representative of the Central of Labor Action and Unity; Angel Hernandez Cerda, alternate.

Dr Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, representative of the Social Christian Party; Ignacio Zelaya Paez, alternate.

Mercedes Mejia, representative of the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women; Angela Rosa Acevedo, alternate.

(Stidman Pagot), representative of the Association of Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas [Asociacion de Miskito, Sumos y Ramas]; William Frank, alternate.

Carlos Garcia, representative of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua; Javier Tellex, alternate.

Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma, representative of the Independent Liberal Party; Guillermo Selva Arguelles, alternate.

Fanor Herrera, representative of the 19 July Sandinist Youth [Juventud Sandinista 19 de Julio]; Carmen Morelo Flores, alternate.

Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]; Comdr Rene Nunez Tellez, alternate. Guerrilla Comdr Omar Cabezas Lacayo, representative of the FSLN; Julio Lopez, alternate. Guerrilla Comdr Dora Maria Tellez, representative of the FSLN; Doris Tijerino [Haslam], alternate. Pedrico Lopez, representative of the FSLN; Sebastian Castro, alternate. Carlos Zamora, representative of the FSLN; Leticia de Herrera, alternate. Rafael Tijerino, representative of the FSLN; Elias Noguera, alternate.

Hugo Torres, representative of the armed forces; Leopoldo Rivas, alternate.

Rev Alvaro Arguello Hurtado, representative of the National Association of the Clergy [Asociacion Nacional del Clero].

Juan Antonio Gonzalez Rojas, representative of the Sandinist Labor Central [CST]; Jose Bravo, alternate. Jorge Rojas, representative of the CST; Donald Vargas, alternate. Adrian Gutierrez, representative of the CST; Daniel Garcia, alternate.

Dr Alfonso Moncado, representative of the National Confederation of Professional Associations [Confederacion Nacional de Asociaciones Profesionales]; Trinidad Ruiz, alternate.

Eligio Palacios, representative of the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] of Leon and Chinandega; Guillermo Ramirez, alternate. Ronaldo Paredes, representative of the CDS of Managua; Carlos Perez Bermudez, alternate. Perfecto Arroliga, representative of the CDS of Managua; Jorge Vargas, alternate. Lino Centeno, representative of the CDS of Matagalpa and Jinotega; Augusto Cesar, alternate. Filemon Hernandez, representative of the CDS of Esteli, Nueva Segovia and Madriz; Migdonio Sandival, alternate. Raquel Callejas, representative of the CDS of Granada and Rivas; Jose Hernandez, alternate. Manuel Martinez, representative of the CDS of Masaya and Carazo; Jesus Maria Conto, alternate. Jaime Espinosa, representative of the CDS of Huaco, Chontales and Rio San Juan. Eduardo Campos, alternate. John Gonzalez, representative of the CDS of the Atlantic Coast; Jose Guillen, alternate.

Carlos Huembes Trejos, representative of the Union of Nicaraguan Workers; Donald Castillo Orozco, alternate.

Napoleon (Loaziga) Rivas, representative of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers; Manuel Marques Zea, alternate.

Carlos Garcia Caracas, representative of the Peoples Social Christian Party; Francisco Jimenez, alternate.

Wilberto Lara Aguirre, representative of the Farm Workers Association [ATC]; Domingo Chavez, alternate. Estanislao Montiel, representative of the ATC; Victorino Mendoza, alternate. Dennis Chavarria, representative of the ATC; Pedro Pablo Ruiz, alternate.

Jose Espinosa Navas, representative of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions; Alvin (Gutre), alternate.

Domingo A. Sanchez, representative of the General Labor Confederation [CGT]; Leopoldo Guevara, alternate. Carlos Salgado, representative of the CGT; Alejandro Solorzano, alternate.

Mr (Leonte) Canales, representative of the Health Workers Federation; Mireya (Borne) de Martinez, alternate.

Jaime Montealegre, representative for the Nicaraguan Development Institute [Instituto Nicaraguense de Desarrollo]; Ernesto Palacio, alternate.

Dr Jaime Bengochea, representative of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [Camara de Industrias de Nicaragua]. [no alternate given]

Reinaldo Hernandez, representative of the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce [Confederacion de Camaras de Comercio]; Gustavo Robelo Gonzalez, alternate.

Dr Maurico Lacayo Sanchez, representative of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural producers; Joel (Inter Parquero), alternate.

Arguello announces that Francisco Cardenal Telleria, representing construction, and his alternate Benjamin (Nansa) Selva are being added at this time and adds that others who forwarded their credentials but have not attended the installation ceremony may be sworn in on another occasion.

Arguello then declares that since 44 representatives are present, there is a quorum and declares the session provisionally open. He then appoints Supreme Court Magistrates Mariano Barahona Portocarrero and Rodolfo Robelo Herrera recording secretaries and proceeds to administer the oath of office to the members of the State Council.

According to the order of the day, the representatives are then asked to nominate candidates for president, three vice presidents and three secretaries of the State Council.

Carlos Garcia Caracas then nominates Bayardo Arce Castano for president of the State Council. The nomination is welcomed with a lengthy ovation. Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma seconds the motion. No more candidates are nominated and Arguello then proceeds to declare Bayardo Arce Castano president of the State Council.

Arguello then invites the representatives to nominate candidates for three vice presidents of the State Council. Dora Maria Tellez, Dr Plutarco Anduray Palma and Jose Francisco Cardenal are nominated. Since no more nominations are heard, Arguello declares them elected vice presidents of the State Council, explaining that the three have equal ranks.

Arguello then invites the representatives to nominate candidates for three secretaries. Hugo Torres, Luis Sanchez Sancho and Carlos Garcia Caracas are nominated. Since no more nominations are heard, Arguello declares them elected secretaries of the State Council.

The newly elected board of directors is then sworn in.

Comdr Bayardo Arce Castano then speaks to thank the representatives for electing him, promising to accomplish the mission entrusted to him. He announces that four special delegations will attend the official inaugural session of the State Council. They are representatives of the church, the judiciary branch, the leadership of the FSLN and the government junta. Committees are appointed to receive the four delegations.

Announcing that the session will reconvene at 1800 at the Ruben Dario Peoples Theater to officially install the State Council, Arguello adjourns the session at 1810 GMT.

BAYARDO ARCE HAILS INSTITUTION OF STATE COUNCIL

PA051533 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2320 GMT 4 May 80

[Radio Reloj Director Rolando Angulo Zeledon interview with Nicaraguan State Council President Bayardo Arce Castano in Managua on 4 May--recorded]

[Text] [Arce] I appreciate the opportunity given to me by Radio Reloj and particularly by my friend Angulo to reiterate our appreciation and our gratitude to the Costa Rican people who were always on the side of the Nicaraguan people in the harsh days of the dictatorship and who have maintained this solidarity, this Central American fraternity, in this difficult stage of our history--the stage of national reconstruction.

We want all our Costa Rican brothers to receive the fraternal embrace of the Nicaraguan people, particularly that of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

[Question] Do you consider the establishment of the State Council to be a step forward in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process?

[Answer] We believe that it is, because in the first place, the establishment of the State Council constitutes authentic proof of the FSLN's determination to be true to the program of the Government of National Reconstruction which was proposed to our people and to the world in the initial days of the last military offensive against the dictatorship. Additionally, the State Council is a genuine democratic expression that is very unique in Latin American history, because it is a collegiate body in which different organizations participate, not on a political party basis, but rather on the basis of their role in society, whether economic, social, political or cultural. Therefore, we can say that there is effective representation within the council of all the social strata, all the social sectors of our people.

This in turn also allows us to say that for the first time in the history of Nicaragua, the laborers, the peasants, the workers and many sectors of our nation have the opportunity to participate in government and not simply be spectators to what the government is or is not doing for them, without having any power themselves, when they are the ones who benefit or are harmed by any government decision. I repeat that they will now be able to make their interests and their aspirations felt in an effective manner through a system of joint legislation such as has been instituted with the installation of this State Council.

[Question] Commander, some of those who were called to the council are absent. What do you think of this?

[Answer] As far as I know, there have been two political parties which officially declared that they would not participate in the State Council. One is the party of Alfonso Robelo, who as you know resigned from the government junta. We believe, as we said in a communique issued by our national directorate, that he did so because he could not meet the demands of our process, which seeks the welfare of the great majority of our workers and peasants and which therefore seeks to prevent indiscriminate accumulation of wealth, the unlimited enrichment that was formerly a characteristic of Nicaraguan life in the Somozist era.

Robelo said he would not continue to participate in the government effort and therefore withdrew from the State Council. We believe that the social and economic groups represented by Robelo are too small for the absence of his party to have any great impact on this collegiate organization that will be installed in office today.

In other words, Robelo's party was made up of some professional, technical and business sectors, but it is obvious that most of the technical sectors are incorporated into the revolutionary process, either through the government or through their participation in private production, and the same applies to many businessmen. Therefore, this withdrawal does not represent a social sector.

The other party which has announced that it will not participate is the Conservative Democratic Party which, as I understand it, left its participation open, subject to its observation of events. However, this party has even less representation because as everyone knows, it is a party that existed through alliances with the Somozist dictatorship, through pacts and through benchwarming and it totally lost its influence, support and credibility with our people. Many Nicaraguans and even foreigners are surprised that this party still exists because, since it was the constant ally of Somozism, everyone expected that when Somozism fell, the party would also disappear. Its absence, therefore, has no significance, although we would have liked all these forces to be present because to some extent they would have reflected an interest, albeit a minority one, that the revolution is prepared to take into account.

[Question] Commander, almost 1 year after the Sandinist victory, do you believe that this revolution is headed toward Marxism or toward democracy?

[Answer] We have reiterated, in the wake of Robelo's resignation--in view of the fact that there was much speculation regarding the significance of that resignation--that the FSLN reaffirms its commitment to develop a mixed economy system in Nicaragua, within a system of political and ideological pluralism and within a climate of democracy and freedom for our people. In other words, the original political plan released to our people and to the friendly countries remains totally unchanged.

[Question] Thank you, Commander. Do you have a farewell message?

[Answer] Well, I would again like to express gratitude for the support of the Costa Rican people--support which you newsmen also gave by means of objective reporting with true professionalism--for the Nicaraguan people in the harsh months of effort both before the overthrow of the dictatorship and afterwards in the reconstruction of our nation, which was devastated by war.

HASSAN VIEWS HEALTH SERVICES, JUNTA MEMBERSHIP

PA032343 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 80

[Interview with Moises Hassan member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, on the "Linea Directa" program on 1 May; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is Julio Cesar Flores and I work for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute. I would like to ask Companero Hassan why the health services do not function in Nicaragua. (?There have been cases when a head of family has been admitted) to the hospital several times, but either there are no medicines or there are no doctors. That is my question.

[Answer] Companero Julio Cesar Flores, this is a big problem we face. Regarding medicines, I would like to mention some of the reasons that account for the unsatisfactory medicine supply.

On the one hand, since the revolutionary victory, the demand for medicine has amply exceeded the demand that had existed during the Somozist era. This has led to a reduction in supplies. On the other hand, some suppliers of both raw materials and manufactured pharmaceutical products have made sales which the Nicaraguan Government has not paid for because of lack of currency. So they refuse to continue supplying us with any kind of medicine or raw materials.

We are trying to solve this problem in two ways: First, we are trying to find ways to cancel at least part of these debts, which are quite big. Second, we are also reactivating as much as possible our pharmaceutical industry and laboratories, trying to be as self sufficient as possible in the area of medical supplies.

As to the problem of doctors, unfortunately, some of them are very irresponsible. I do not want to give the impression that all doctors are like this, as sometimes [words indistinct] has been suggested. Many doctors are very responsible, but many others are very irresponsible and want to go on working like they did under Somoza. We know of people who are supposed to work 8 hours at the social security hospital, but work only 2 hours alleging that they receive patients in their clinics or at home. These people want to go on working like they did during the Somozist era and they blackmail us, because if there is one thing we need at present in large numbers it is doctors. They blackmail us by telling us that if we do not need their services, they can go elsewhere. So that is the situation we are trying to resolve. We are absolutely sure that in time those unscrupulous doctors will be eliminated from the government institutions and will have to find a place to go. There is still another reason we must point out: It is not only the unscrupulous doctors, but also the fact that the demand for medical assistance has markedly increased since the revolutionary victory. As a result of this, responsible doctors, the ones who fulfill the oath they took, are up to their necks in work. So we have insufficient medical attention, which is one of the key problems we are trying to resolve.

[Question] This is Oscar Solis, of Managua. I would like to ask the following questions: I have been hearing on the radio that the government junta members who resigned will be replaced. Isn't it enough to have three honorable representatives of our true people?

[Answer] Companero Solis, we are striving to be honorable representatives of our people and we appreciate your saying so. As to replacing the two members who resigned, that has not yet been decided, companero. We are studying and watching everywhere in order to determine the advantages and disadvantages of including two other junta members. The result of those considerations, of that analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of including two new members will determine whether the junta will be expanded to include five members, or will simply comprise the three current ones.

In any event, should the junta be expanded, it will include elements who might improve it, rather than elements who will create problems of any kind. For instance, we are not planning to consider people who 1 or 2 months later will create problems of the type posed by Mr Robelo when he resigned. This was a minor problem--perhaps he sought to create a minicrisis with his resignation--but in any event, we do not want this to happen again. So, should the junta be expanded--and this decision has not yet been made--it would have to be done very carefully in order to avoid another such situation insofar as possible.

LA PRENSA OWNERS REFUSE TO PAY WORKERS' BENEFITS

PA041508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Companero Trinidad Vasquez, president of the LA PRENSA workers union, today said the newspaper owners have refused to pay the workers the social benefits to which they are entitled. The LA PRENSA owners claim that the workers forfeited their rights when they abandoned their jobs and that their claim for 12 million cordobas in social benefits is outrageous. Vasquez said the workers' claim barely amounts to 4 million cordobas and accused the newspaper owners of resorting to all sorts of subterfuge to deny the workers what they have earned during long years of service. Some have worked loyally for the newspaper for more than 30 years.

OVER 3,000 REFUGEES LEAVE FOR U.S. 4 MAY

FL051130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Yesterday, 3,350 antisocial individuals left via Mariel-Florida. At the time today's edition of GRANMA went to press, 1,549 boats from Florida were in Mariel.

May 5 Departures

FL061212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] GRANMA reports that 3,308 antisocial elements left yesterday for the United States. The report adds that as of early this morning, 1,477 boats from Florida were at that port [Mariel].

COMMENTARY MOCKS U.S. EFFORTS TO 'CLASSIFY' REFUGEES

FL051411 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1322 GMT 5 May 80

[Commentary by Samuel (Urra) entitled "The Difficult Task of Selecting Bad From Worse"--read by announcer]

[Text] Imperialist press media assert that the Yankee authorities' biggest job at this time is to classify good and bad Cubans reaching the Florida coasts. They are way off the track because those who land in the United States from Mariel are not, cannot be, Cubans although they may have been born on this island by accident. As to the good ones and the bad ones, they are also completely off because at the most all they could do would be to select the bad from the worse.

Meanwhile, a refugee coordinator named Palmieri, a surname that reminds us of a brand of spaghetti, announced that they are experimenting with new and original reception methods. He said that they will all be concentrated in a detention camp in Florida to analyze them case by case. The godfather wants to have clear and definite penal dossiers or records for each member of its load of licentious scum.

RODRIGUEZ HEADS DELEGATION ATTENDING TITO FUNERAL

FL061028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The party and government delegation that will represent Cuba at the funeral of the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, will be headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the councils of State and Ministers. The delegation left yesterday, Monday, from this capital. Other members are Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister and member of the Central Committee; Jesus Montane Oropesa, chief of the Central Committee general department of foreign relations, Jose F. Viera Linares, vice minister of foreign relations, Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, adviser to the vice presidencies and Giraldo Mazola, director for nonaligned countries at the Foreign Ministry.

Three Days of Mourning

FL051124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Cuba's Council of State has decided to decree 3 days of official mourning on the death of Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. For this reason, the national flag will be flown at half-mast on public buildings and military units during 5-7 May.

Embassy Condolence Book Signed

FL051851 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] A condolence book was opened at 1000 this morning at the embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Cuba on the occasion of the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

The first signers were Cuban Interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and vice foreign ministers. Party Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado signed the condolence book at 1015 followed by Nicolas Guillen, member of the party Central Committee and president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists.

Yugoslav Ambassador Zivojin Jazic expressed his condolences at 1100 followed by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and party first secretary in Havana City Province. The ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Italy, Bulgaria, Libya, Belgium, Iraq, the Vatican, India and Switzerland already had expressed their condolences as of noon today.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA MEETS WITH AUSTRIA'S KREISKY

For reportage on Foreign Minister Malmierca's visit to Austria, see the Austria section of the 5 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN IRAN FOR HIGH-LEVEL TALKS

For accounts of the visit of Foreign Minister Malmierca to Iran, see the Iran section of the 5 May South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COLOMBIA

MINISTERS RESIGN; CABINET RESHUFFLE CONFIRMED

PA051340 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 6 May--The state ministers have left President Turbay Ayala free to reshuffle his Cabinet by resigning en masse. The letter of resignation is signed by all members of the Cabinet except for the ministers of labor, development, communications and defense.

The minister of communications, Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, and defense, Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, will reportedly submit their resignations separately. The ministers of development and labor have already resigned separately. [Words indistinct] The chief of state is free to change his ministers and requests the governors to submit formal resignations. It was also stated that there will be significant political restructuring and rotation in the governorships.

The resignation of ministers thus confirms the reports which had been made known regarding the president's decision to make significant changes in his Cabinet for the first time.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE IN MAJOR CITIES TO INCREASE

PA060114 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Police surveillance in Bogota and other major cities will be reinforced in the next few weeks, spokesmen for the national police directorate have reported. More uniformed personnel are needed to cope with crime and public order problems. In Bogota surveillance will be reinforced by no fewer than 2,000 policemen who have graduated from the police academy. Some of the policemen are fulfilling their military service obligations this way.

SURINAME

LEADER OF ABORTIVE COUP ATTEMPT EXECUTED

FL052003 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The leader of a group of mercenaries who tried to stage a coup in Suriname late last week has been executed, a Dutch Foreign Ministry report has stated. The attempted coup was reported just over 2 weeks [as heard] after junior army officers took power in the South American state. The spokesman said the executed leader was a 56-year old Dutchman but did not know how many other mercenaries were involved and what happened to them after they were intercepted by Surinamese forces as they crossed from neighboring French Guiana.

However, the Rotterdam evening newspaper NRC HANDELSBLAD reported that there were 800 mercenaries in the force, including Belgians who had served in the Congo, Dutchmen, Venezuelans and South Moluccans. The paper added that Prime Minister Chin-A-Sen, who was appointed in March to head a civilian government under military supervision, would broadcast to the country today. The Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed the newspaper's identification of the dead mercenary as former officer with the Surinamese Army (Fritz Olmskirk) from the town of (Hermila) and said he was apparently shot. It is not yet known who was behind the attempted coup.